

MAKAWELI ROW GOES UP IN SMOKE

Russian Laborers Who Signed
Complaint Did Not Know
Its Import.

PERELSTROUS COMING BACK

Agitators Have Been Busy, but
End of the Trouble Is in
Sight.

From the latest reports from Makaweli concerning the Russian immigrants employed there as laborers it seems that so far as this phase of the situation goes Honolulu people interested in the Russians have been barking up the wrong tree. Complaints outlining a score of objections which the Makaweli Russians have to their treatment on the plantations and signed by them and petitions making impossible requests also signed by them were in the hands of lawyers and others in Honolulu and at the same time the very people who signed them are living peacefully and contentedly on the plantations.

The men who complained about the lack of land about their homes for cultivation are busy planting their own gardens; the men who complained about the houses are living in homes a hundred per cent better than any they ever had before; people who are supposed to be complaining about overcharging at the plantation store have saved up over \$100 in the short time since they went to work on the plantations.

These facts, if facts they are, and there is no reason to doubt them, were brought to Honolulu by Mr. Koshinsky from the Makaweli plantation, when he arrived last week.

Several days ago The Advertiser printed statements which Koshinsky was alleged to have made concerning a man by the name of Nachrin who had gone to Makaweli presumably to teach the Russians the English language, but in reality to stir up trouble among them. Nachrin seems to have borne a bad reputation in Siberia and fearing recognition by the other left the plantation as soon as Koshinsky arrived.

Since the alleged statements were published, Nachrin has had published a vague denial of some of them, not once referring to the most serious charges against him. He wrote out to Koshinsky in Russian and gave it to The Advertiser. He can write English, and if he cares to make his denials in that language they will be published, and Koshinsky will probably bring the proof of his statements. Koshinsky yesterday confirmed in person the statement that had been accredited to him concerning Nachrin.

At the same time that Nachrin brought around what he has claimed to be his answer to the man who accused him of agitation among the Russians, he also turned in a written complaint supposedly made by the Makaweli Russians. This has been translated and merely duplicates the complaints made before concerning the stores, houses, grounds and so forth. The document was yesterday shown to Koshinsky.

The latter declared that he believes it to be in the handwriting of Nachrin. Out of the twelve signers of this document, Koshinsky has spoken to most of them and instead of feeling the complaints which are expressed in writing they are perfectly contented. One man was a tailor in his old home, whose work at his sewing machine each day far exceeded that which he is now performing while at the same time paying him less. Most of the signers can't read or write more than their own names and the probability is that they have not the slightest idea of what they subscribed to.

Koshinsky stated yesterday that he had been told by Interpreter Thomas that the Russians now believe that if they wait long enough they will be sent back to Manchuria and receive \$1000 apiece.

Perelstros, who is now in Kobe and who is the fellow representative with Atkinson of the local board of immigration, will take the next boat back from the Orient and will probably arrive here on the Nippon Maru on the 19th of this month. Koshinsky wired him yesterday to come back at once as he believes him the only man at present connected with the Russian scheme that can settle matters satisfactorily.

There are over a hundred possible diphtheria cases among the Russians now, but this does not mean that there are a hundred actual sufferers from the disease. In many cases the throats of perfectly healthy men and women may show bacilli, as a result of breathing contaminated air, but in such persons the disease in many cases does not take hold at all. All are being watched and looked after, however.

"Everything possible is being done for the people on Quarantine Island," said Governor Frear yesterday, after he had had conferences with Secretary Mott-Smith, president of the Board of Health, and with Doctor Marques, acting Russian consul. "The national guard has not been 'called out.' The hospital corps is assisting, and Col. Jones, as a public officer, is also doing what he can, as are all officials of the government."

"The duties of the Russian government's representative will not commence until the Russians are released from quarantine, but in the meantime he is negotiating already with the situation, and the matter of securing an

CONGRESS HAS M'CANDLESS BILL

Was Introduced in the House by
E. S. Candler of
Mississippi.

WAS TURNED DOWN HERE

Less in Accordance With Demo-
cratic Platform than Re-
publican Bill.

Copies were received in Honolulu yesterday of a bill introduced in congress on February 19 "To provide land laws for the Territory of Hawaii," the bill being substantially the so-called McCandless bill which was introduced by Senator C. J. McCarthy in the special session of the legislature of Hawaii last year. It was introduced in congress by Candler of Mississippi, who was one of the congressmen in the last party visiting here. It was referred to the committee on territories.

Governor Frear was among those who received a copy of the Candler bill. "It looks like the bill introduced in the legislature here but never put to a vote," he said. "The bill was published here as setting forth the Democratic doctrine, last November, and at that time its many defects were explained in a lengthy editorial in The Advertiser. Mr. Candler may have introduced it at the request of Mr. McCandless, but that, of course, I know nothing about."

"The bill, as a matter of fact, does not represent the Democratic doctrine, as set forth in the platforms of the party here, as well as does the Republican bill. It was given up by the Democrats in the legislature here, and all of them voted for the Republican bill already introduced in congress."

Senator McCarthy, the introducer of the bill in the legislature, stated that he introduced it by request, and he disavowed it and declared his opposition to many of its features. T. J. Ryan of Olau is said to be the principal author of the bill.

COFFEE'S CONVICTION MUST STAND SAYS COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The appellate court rendered a decision today in which it confirms the sentence of former Supervisor Coffey, who was convicted of accepting bribes in connection with the trolley franchise passed by the Schmitz board of supervisors.

BATTLESHIP AFIRE.

KIEL, March 8.—The German battleship Posen was seriously damaged today by fire.

ployment here or returning will come up in due time."

President Mott-Smith is arranging to get tents for the Russians, and it is hoped that some of the Fifth Cavalry tents can be borrowed for the purpose. This will tend to make conditions better while the immigrants are held on Quarantine Island.

It appears to be generally agreed that the diphtheria was contracted by the immigrants in Kobe. It is quite prevalent there.

KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR



By the Constant Use of
CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children, prevent minor eruptions becoming chronic, and soothe and dispel torturing, disfiguring rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AS DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON

Senator Depew the Originator of the Plebiscite
Idea—Coastwise Suspension Campaign
Delayed.

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 18.—There have been two Hawaiian developments of no small importance since the last mail left Washington for Honolulu. These are the approval by the house of several good fat items for the Hawaiian harbor improvements and the decision of the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico regarding prohibition for Hawaii.

The harbor items can be described in few words, the substance of the situation having already been transmitted to Honolulu by cable. The bill as reported to the house and as subsequently passed by the house carries \$150,000 toward the further dredging of Honolulu harbor, \$150,000 for undertaking the project at Kahului harbor, and \$200,000 for continuing the construction of Hilo breakwater. There is also provision in the bill for a survey of Kauai island ports with a view to developing a good safe harbor on that island. Major Winslow, the army engineer on duty in Hawaii, has reported unfavorably on Hanapepe Bay as a Kauai port and his request for a general survey of the island reached Washington too late to be presented to the engineer board in time for consideration by the house rivers and harbors committee. But the provision is now in the bill and there is practically no danger of the senate changing the Hawaiian provisions.

A condition was attached by the house committee to the Kahului item, requiring certain amounts to be expended by the local interests. This would have covered the local improvements, made already at local expense, but it was feared this would lead to complications and on motion of Delegate Kalaniana'ole in the house it was finally eliminated.

Beyond question the house has treated Hawaii very generously in the bill. The sums voted are larger than one might conclude by comparing appropriations of former years, because the current appropriations are made with a view to enacting river and harbor appropriation bills annually. Heretofore the appropriations have been made on a two-year basis, as congress has enacted a river and harbor bill only once in two years. The amount given for the Hilo breakwater is one of the large items in the bill and is one of two items in the bill where the house has voted more than the engineers estimated could be expended during the next twelve months. The other case was an appropriation for the Mississippi River. It is worth bearing in mind that the house voted for Hilo harbor improvement during the next year \$200,000, where for the great and important harbor of Oakland, California, it voted only \$250,000. The elimination of the condition to the Kahului project was also generous in view of the fact that there are eleven large projects in the current bill where such conditions are attached and the expenditure of local funds in aid of the projects required. Among these projects are Seattle, Washington; Houston, Texas; Providence, Rhode Island; Jamaica Bay, New York, and the Sacramento River.

The decision of the senate committee, of which Senator Depew is chairman, to authorize a special election in Hawaii to determine whether the people want prohibition, was cabled to Honolulu late last week. The arrangement, arrived at after an all day hearing, seems very satisfactory to all concerned. It was Chairman Depew's own idea and was advanced by him at the eleventh hour as a solution of an embarrassing problem. The committee has received many representations by cable and otherwise from Hawaii about the matter but it seemed to Senator Depew, as was cabled to The Advertiser the day previous to the hearing, that the Curtis bill would likely be favorably reported unless some other method of meeting the situation could be devised. Mr. Depew was averse to depriving the islands of the right to pass upon this important question for themselves and he did not like the idea of depriving the legislature of the opportunity to enact the laws for the Territory.

Those present at the hearing included Senator Curtis, of Kansas; John G. Woolley, A. J. Dinwiddie, who represents several temperance associations in Washington; Judge F. M. Hatch, Delegate Kalaniana'ole and George B. McClellan. Mr. Woolley and Mr. Dinwiddie spoke for the Curtis bill, the Delegate and Mr. McClellan against it. Their opposition, however, was based upon the fact that it deprived the territorial legislature of its proper functions and was an encroachment upon the principle of home rule, guaranteed in the Organic Act. From that point of view the Delegate and Mr. McClellan argued that the approval of the bill by the senate and the house would be regarded as constituting a distinctive affirmative precedent. They claimed there was no good reason why congress at this time should step in and take away the functions of the legislature. In enforcing this argument they cited the fact that congress

had felt compelled to affirmatively veto enactments by the territorial legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico, but the Hawaiian legislature had always proceeded so well that no such action by congress had ever been thought necessary.

They also enlarged upon the action of the territorial legislature in 1907 in placing the whole matter of liquor licenses in the hands of commissioners, who were given large authority. These commissioners were appointed by the Governor of Hawaii, who was directly responsible to the President. These commissioners could withhold licenses; in fact, had almost absolute power over the traffic. They read telegrams from the Governor, advising against the proposed legislation till after the legislature had had another opportunity to meet the situation. Similar telegrams were also read from the bar association, chamber of commerce and the merchants' association.

The contentions of Mr. Woolley and Mr. Dinwiddie were that conditions in regard to the liquor traffic in Hawaii were particularly bad. An idea prevailed with the senate committee that the liquor interests in Hawaii had overstepped the proper bounds and that something should be done either by congress or by the territorial legislature to restrain those interests. This idea was urged both by Mr. Woolley and Mr. Dinwiddie, and made an impression upon the senators.

Immediately on Senator Depew's return he expects to have the resolution for a plebiscite drawn up and presented in the senate. As outlined, it meets with the full approval of all concerned, including Mr. Woolley. But an opinion prevails here that if Hawaii votes for prohibition at the special election and the legislature should attempt to defeat the enactment of a prohibition law congress would then feel justified in enacting a prohibition law for the Territory on its own initiative.

The cablegram of women's associations, headed by Mrs. Frear, wife of the governor, petitioning that women be allowed the right to vote upon the prohibition question, was considered, but does not meet with approval. Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Mr. Woolley are both agreed that it would be unwise to attach any such provision to the resolution. The success of the resolution in the senate might be endangered thereby. Congress has never passed upon the question of woman suffrage, in any form, it is said, and the linking of that question with the Hawaiian resolution would probably lead to much agitation and discussion.

Mr. McClellan today alluded to the criticism of himself and the Delegate for not "striking at once" for the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws. "It is only fair to remember," said Mr. McClellan, "that the merchants' association, the chamber of commerce and the legislature, at one time, went on record against such an enactment. The fact embarrasses us in our efforts now. The Delegate and myself have been in frequent consultation with our friends in the house over this matter. They have advised us to wait a little till the time is more opportune. We are biding that opportunity and hope to accomplish something before the session is over."

"President Taft has several measures before congress," added Mr. McClellan, "but he has been unable thus far, although he has pressed those bills earnestly, to get any of them enacted into law."

UNCLE SAM WANTS SOME CARPENTERS

Engineers' Office Is Employing a
Large Force of Mechanics,
but Needs More.

The United States engineers' office wants carpenters, and though it has been wanting some for a number of days, has not received sufficient applications to meet the demand. There is a list of applicants who asked for places some time ago, but none have showed up lately for work, all being apparently employed elsewhere.

The Army is employing a large force of civilians these days. There are 91 on the civil service list, nearly all of them mechanics. In addition to these, 400 ordinary laborers are kept busy all the time. There has been little difficulty in filling the skilled labor positions so far, excepting for the present shortage in carpenters. "I think there are enough of them in town," said Chief Clerk Samuel A. Anthony, "and do not anticipate that we shall have difficulty in getting the work done without sending away for help."

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The old, old story, told times without number, and repeated over and over again for the last 37 years, but is always a welcome story to those in search of health—There is nothing in the world that cures cough and colds as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

No Cholera on Tamen.

The United States quarantine officials have decided that the illness of the three Japanese is not cholera. The board of health was about to enforce a strict fishing limit, but this will not be necessary now under the official statement of the quarantine officers.

Machine music has been banished from New York ports.

HONOLULU TO BE SIDEWALKED

Superintendent Campbell Has Be-
gun Sending Notices to the
Property Owners.

ALAKEA STREET IS FIRST

Richards Street, Nuuanu Avenue
and All Downtown Sections
Must Be Sidewalked.

Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell didn't lose any time when he learned this morning that the county supervisors had passed the sidewalk matter up to him. He has already issued notice to property owners on Alakea street, from Hotel street to the waterfront, that they must proceed to lay cement sidewalks, and he proposes to follow this up with similar notices to property owners on many other streets.

Under the law under which the superintendent is proceeding, he is empowered to order property owners on "all graded streets" in Honolulu and Hilo to "construct sidewalks in accordance with the grade of the street and to comply with the regulations regarding the material and construction of such sidewalks."

In case of refusal to obey the sidewalk order, the superintendent is empowered to go ahead with the work himself, and charge the cost as a lien on the property involved.

Richards street will come next, and Nuuanu avenue, and all the streets leading to the waterfront and in the downtown section. An official notice is given in this issue of The Advertiser regarding Alakea street, and individual notices are also being sent to each of the property owners affected.

The law under which the sidewalks are being insisted upon is an old one, but it has not been enforced of late. When J. A. McCandless was superintendent of public works and Campbell was road supervisor, a start was made.

Superintendent Campbell has hesitated about going ahead because of a feeling that sidewalks were regarded as a county matter, and there has been much discussion as to where the power lay. The supervisors last night formally declared themselves of the opinion that the territorial superintendent of public works was the man to enforce the law, and Campbell says he is going to do it. Honolulu is going to have an era of sidewalk-construction.

The law applies to the residence section, but Campbell states he will tackle the business section first.

SCHEME TO DO UP SHERIFF IAUKEA

The Old Iwilei Scandal and the
\$100 Note Brought Up in
Federal Court.

The calling of former Sheriff Iaukea to the witness stand in the Totara Hagarah trial yesterday afternoon in the federal court brought forth a series of sharp examinations and cross-examinations as to conditions in Iwilei and as to the famous \$100 note, and for a time it seemed as if the former police administration was on trial rather than the real defendant.

Iaukea was called by E. A. Douthitt, for the defense, to deny the statement made yesterday by one of his former officers, that Iaukea had given instructions, at the time when he was announced to have "closed" Iwilei, in April, 1908, to make no arrests of women in that district. He stated that the instructions he gave were merely that the officers should not use violence to break into any of the places. On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Rawlins attempted to show that under the circumstances this amounted to an instruction not to make arrests.

Former Officer Townsend was responsible for the bringing up of the Iwilei episode. Iaukea was questioned as to why he had discharged Townsend, and gave the Iwilei incident as a reason. He admitted having borrowed \$100 from Iwilei, who was running an Iwilei establishment, but said he didn't know it was the Iwilei Iwilei. "I asked Townsend for a loan of \$100," said the former sheriff, in answer to questions by Rawlins, "and he said he could get it. He got it for me, and I asked him in whose name to make the note. He gave me the name of Iwilei. It never occurred to me that it was the Iwilei of Iwilei fame. There are other Iwileis in town, and I made the note. "Some days later, it occurred to me that this was the Iwilei Iwilei, and I asked Townsend, and he said that the noteholder was the Iwilei man."

Iaukea said he lost confidence in Townsend after that. Rawlins wanted to know why he had kept Townsend on the force for several months after, and Iaukea said the matter was a personal one. "If there was any fault, it was mine for going to him, so I did not discharge him," he said.

Douthitt was allowed some redired questions and Iaukea explained why he finally fired Townsend. "I became convinced that he and Isai and Breckens were in a scheme to undo me," he said. "This was when the Iwilei investigation was on, and I came to the conclusion that the note was a part of the scheme. I then decided to call for Townsend's resignation."

Iaukea said he had the note. He had paid it when it became due, not before then, for he did not have the money. Rawlins took another head at cross-examination, and the witness admitted that he knew nothing of a scheme of Breckens, Townsend and Isai to do him up, but said it was his belief that there had been such a scheme.

SUTTON CASE NOT YET PAU

Resolution Introduced in Con-
gress Calling for Investiga-
tion of Death.

EXPENSES ARE APPROPRIATED

Mother of Dead Marine Officer Is
Still Determined to
Probe Killing.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Sutton inquiry will probably be reopened. Senator George C. Chamberlain and Congressman McCredie yesterday introduced resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the death of the late Lieutenant Sutton of the United States Marine Corps who died from the effects of a bullet wound sustained at Annapolis two years ago. The resolutions carry with them an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the cost of the investigation.

Sutton was shot some three years ago after a night of hilarity. He was at that time a student at the practice school for marine officers at Annapolis. An inquiry held at the time of the shooting resulted in a verdict of death by his own hand. The mother of the dead officer took the case up, however, and succeeded in having it reopened. On August 17 last the court of inquiry adjourned after confirming the verdict of the first court. At that time Mrs. Sutton declared that she would demand a congressional investigation.

SENATOR DANIEL PARALYZED.

DAYTON, Florida, March 9.—Senator Daniel of Virginia, who has been wintering here, suffered a stroke of paralysis today. The stroke is not thought to be necessarily fatal.

ENGLAND HAS BIG BILL FOR NAVAL EXPENSE

Estimate Exceeds That of Last
Year by Enormous Sum of
\$27,000,000.

LONDON, March 10.—The estimates of the admiralty for naval expenditures for the year 1910, presented yesterday, total \$203,010,500. This is an increase of \$27,000,000 over last year's appropriation. The increased building program is the chief reason for the growing expenses.

The shipbuilding program, as announced, includes five battleships of the dreadnought class, five armored cruisers, twenty torpedo boat destroyers and several submarines.

MORGAN WOULD UNITE AUTO MANUFACTURERS

NEW YORK, March 9.—Automobile manufacturers will be joined in an immense combine if the plans now under way are successfully carried out. Great financial interests of which J. P. Morgan is the head are financing a combination of automobile manufacturers that will carry a capitalization of hundreds of millions of dollars.

CHANGES OF STATION FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following changes among the commandants of navy yards were announced yesterday: Osterhaus relieves Phelps at Mare Island, Leutze is assigned to the New York navy yard, Captain Beatty goes to Washington and Captain Grant to League Island.

DOUBTING THOMASES CAST SLURS ON COM. PEARY

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The subcommittee of the house has decided against rewarding Peary in honor of his discovery of the north pole until he furnishes proof of his exploit. Congressman Mason states that he strongly doubts Peary's claim to having reached the pole.

JUDGES OF COURT OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS NAMED

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Taft today nominated R. M. Montgomery as chief justice of the court of customs in place of Judge Coke of New York, who declined to serve on account of the salary allowed under the appropriation by congress. All other members of the court whose names were withdrawn on the 28th of last month are re-nominated. The appropriation reduces the salary of the judges from \$10,000 to \$7,000.